

Greeks to Try Ex-Ministers For Treason

Diplomats Assured That Constantine's Advisers Will Not Be Executed Without Legal Hearing

Thrace Army Joins Revolt

Alexander Zaimis Premier; Vessel to Carry Away Former King and Family

ATHENS, Sept. 29. (By The Associated Press.)—The Greek government has connected with former Greek governments have been arrested, the allegation being made that they are responsible for the campaign in Asia Minor against the Armenians. The officials now in power say these persons will be tried in the regular courts on the charge of treason.

The foreign diplomats, including the British, French, American, Swedish, and Dutch, as a body received the revolutionary committee today and expressed satisfaction that rumors to the effect that these persons were to be executed yesterday after a summary military trial had proved untrue. The diplomats were assured that the prisoners would have regular trials.

Thrace Army Joins Revolt

The Greek army in Thrace has definitely joined the revolution. The army corps in the Epirus also has thrown in its lot with the revolutionists.

An official communication issued by the Greek government, commanding the Greek army in Thrace, says: "In violation of the neutral zone the enemy army Wednesday entered the Strandja district, occupied the village of Satalia and massacred even of the Greek garrison. In a counter attack Thursday we ejected the enemy, who was pursued, leaving an officer and twenty-five soldiers killed."

After an all-day session, the revolutionary committee decided to submit to King George the names of a Cabinet, with Alexander Zaimis as Premier and M. Politis as Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Politis held the Foreign portfolio under Venizelos.

As Minister of War the committee selected General Charalambis, and as Minister of the Navy Admiral Papachristou. Both these officers were removed from the active list by recent governments. Others named for Cabinet members were Alexander Diomedes, active in the Venizelist party, and M. M. Dokiadis, Calligas and Caneli, former High Commissioner at Constantinople. General elections probably will be proclaimed next week, when the Venizelist party, that ex-King Constantine will leave Athens on a vessel to be provided by the government and that all conveniences will be arranged for the former royal family.

Constantine is not imprisoned, as had been reported in some quarters, but the revolutionary committee has not decided what shall be done with him.

The new King assumes the title George II. George I, his grandfather, a prince of the royal House of Denmark, was born in Copenhagen in 1858, was assassinated at Salonica in 1913.

PARIS, Sept. 29. (By The Associated Press.)—Former King Constantine is in no danger of being reduced to the position of a figurehead. The last days of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, according to Greek circles in Paris.

It is asserted that Constantine took precautions against this long ago and has 10,000,000 francs in safe investments, deposited partly in New York, Brazil and Switzerland. In addition, he has a large collection of jewels of Queen Sophie and the royal household plate were shipped off to Zurich, Switzerland, in charge of a trusted friend, and deposited in the vault of a bank there.

Entente Favor Sought by Rebels

The predominant sentiment which provoked the Greek revolution has been the unanimous recognition of the absolute necessity for Greece to renew the bonds of alliance with the Entente, especially that of France, says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency, the French semi-official news organization.

The theory of the former directors that Greece could live alone, independent, friendly and without allies, according to the correspondent, has been abandoned. The policy of the revolutionists is to obtain the re-admission of Greece into the family of the Allies at all costs, he says. All the political and military factions suspecting of German tendencies or forming an obstacle to the re-establishment of absolute confidence between Greece and the Entente, will be ruthlessly barred from the official functions and rendered powerless, concludes the correspondent.

An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says political circles in the Greek capital are of opinion that King George's reign will not be long and that a republic will be established.

Steamship Empress Ashore

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 29.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship Empress, which was en route to St. John, N. B., in the Bay of Fundy. The vessel was on her way to St. John, N. B., when she was delayed by a heavy fog. Early reports did not state whether there had been any loss of life.

THE HINT

The lemon tree never rests; its fruit is continually maturing throughout the year.

Buds, blossoms and fruit are to be seen on one tree at the same time.

In thus constantly providing, Nature gently hints that man should as constantly consume.

The luscious lemon pie served at CHILDS has caused thousands to take the hint.

It is appetizing and attractive. It is the queen of pies.

It is appetizing and attractive. It is the queen of pies.

It is appetizing and attractive. It is the queen of pies.

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Bankrupt's Liabilities \$304,840,332,912,685

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Because he owes more money than there is in the world, outside of Russia, George Thomas Jones, of San Jose, Calif., filed a bankruptcy petition today. Jones said the amount due his principal creditor is \$304,840,332,912,685.16, and is a judgment against him by the Superior Court of Santa Clara County.

In 1897 he borrowed \$100 from Henry B. Stuart at 10 per cent interest compounded monthly. Recently Stuart brought an action to recover. Mathematical experts finally figured it up. The court held against Jones.

Kemal Demands British Quit Asiatic Shore

(Continued from page one)

and Britain are almost face to face, with the British under orders to defend the point.

Harrington Has Wire to London

General Harrington has a direct wire to London from Constantinople, he said. The British government is in hourly communication with the British forces to do nothing which might be interpreted as an act of war, and if there should be an outward move, resulting in a conflict, the responsibility would be with the Kemalists.

The government has fallen back on the Paris note in defense of the policy of keeping the Turkish Nationalists out of Thrace. It holds that the admission of a Turkish army into Europe would almost certainly start what Lloyd George has called a prairie fire in the Balkans.

The political changes in Greece have improved Anglo-French relations, but apparently there is no change in Paris from the decision to keep out of the Greek civil war. The British War Office continues to send troops to Gallipoli, and within another week there will be a fairly large army in the Near East—certainly of sufficient size, when supplemented by naval units, to help the Kemalists in check.

British Willing to Quit Capital

Although the British are fearful of the effect if they should abandon Chanak, there is every reason to believe that they would agree to quit Constantinople. There is no intention of the British to leave the city, but the Kemalists are taking their natural and expected course and that the Ankara assembly will ultimately come to terms.

In some sections of the British press agitation for reassembling Parliament has been started, but Lloyd George sees no reason for calling the Houses together at present. Speeches will be made in the House of Commons in session, and they might easily increase the danger of war.

Several newspapers also are urging that in the event of a peace conference being held in Russia be invited to attend. The British say they are willing, but that France, which is friendly to the Turkish nationalists, opposes the proposal.

Ultimatum Sent to Kemal

LONDON, Sept. 29. (By The Associated Press.)—The British government has sent a practical ultimatum to Mustafa Kemal Pasha stating that his troops must leave the Chanak zone. The ultimatum was sent to Kemal Pasha through a British spokesman. The position was very grave, that the British military authorities in the Chanak zone have shown the greatest discretion in the matter. The British are not with the Turks continuing to send troops to the zone this situation could not continue, and the government had decided to take a collision, but with the Kemalists representing the British, the British government would not be withdrawn. There is no time limit fixed to the demand.

The events of the next few days probably will be largely influenced by the outcome of the meeting at Bouillon, the French envoy to Asiatic Turkey, has just had with Mustafa Kemal.

To Discuss Military Affairs Only

According to the official view here at the coming meeting between General Lloyd George and Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the discussion will be confined to military affairs, and that it is intended to clear up any misunderstanding arising from the Kemal charges of aggression. It will not be a political meeting, but negotiations are necessary and justifiable, but not hostile.

There have been reports to-day that the British might be allowed to cross into Thrace in return for evacuation by the Kemalists of the whole of the neutral zone. These reports met with little credence in London, but according to the official view, the British are not to be moved from their position in Constantinople. The British are to be moved from their position in Constantinople. The British are to be moved from their position in Constantinople.

The view in official circles here to-night was that the Sea of Marmora has been declared neutral the Greek fleet can operate there and effectively prevent the British from operating there. Malta dispatches received from London report that the British fleet in the Dardanelles and the British army at Chanak are being constantly reinforced. The British fleet is being converted into a subsidiary base for the fleet operating in Turkish waters.

"The London Times" in an editorial commenting on what it terms the ambiguity of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the gravity of the Turkish situation expresses the hope that the British Cabinet Ministers will not allow their impatience to get the better of them. The newspaper asserts that a war with the Turks would not be in the national interest and would be waged with the greatest of reluctance, and only in the hope of a speedy end.

The editorial adds that the question might even arise whether the government which has so sorely mismanaged the Near East, and indeed in Europe, could be entrusted with the conduct of national affairs in the event of war.

Kemal Tells Bouillon He Desires to Keep Peace

French Envoy Received by Turk Leader in Smyrna; Conference To Be in Ankara

ADANA, Asia Minor, Sept. 29.—Mustafa Kemal Pasha received M. Franklin-Bouillon, French envoy, Thursday evening at Smyrna. Both are departing for Ankara to-day.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—M. Franklin-Bouillon, accompanied by Kemal Pasha, will arrive at Ankara to-night, it was stated at the Paris headquarters of the Turk-

Woodrow Wilson as He Looks To-day



This new photograph of the former President was snapped Thursday while he was enjoying his usual afternoon motor ride.

fish Nationalists. Dispatches which reached Ferid Bey, the Kemalist representative here, this evening, said Kemal's reply to the Allied note could not be expected before Monday, by which time it was hoped the National Assembly would have considered the Allied terms.

While the result of Kemal's interview with the Allied note could not be expected before Monday, by which time it was hoped the National Assembly would have considered the Allied terms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29. (By The Associated Press.)—Various reports of the movements of Mustafa Kemal Pasha have been received, but the latest information reaching here is that he had left for Bursa, to proceed thence to Mudania to meet General Harrington.

A formidable fighting force in floating fortresses and powerful bombing and combat aircraft, together possessed of greater destructive power than the British grand fleet at Scapa Flow, now guards the great international waterway of the Near East from the narrows to the Black Sea.

Britain's gigantic armada in these waters is led by the two 34,000-ton super-dreadnoughts Revenge and Resolution. Then come the three veritable glimmers of naval prowess, the battleships Centurion, King George and Iron Duke. Some of these super-warcraft possess ponderous 18-inch guns having a range of twenty miles.

The remainder of the British naval fighting force here consists of a number of the most modern cruisers, destroyers and the air carriers Pegasus and Argus. The British are confident that this formidable line of fighting ships will easily prove a stone wall barrier to the Kemalists should the latter attempt to cross the Straits. It is also thought that they will be a sufficient protection against the Turkish troops entrenched at Chanak and other points.

Constantinople, too, will have air battles in the event of war. The British airplanes will fly over the city, and the British fleet will be reinforced by a fleet of bombers, combat planes and seaplanes. Opposing them the Kemalists will have aircraft of various types to the number of six or eight. The British, however, are confident that in the air the Kemalists are no match for them. They point to the fact that the Turkish Nationalist army does not possess any aircraft, and that the British superplanes, which arrived to-day on the air carrier Argus.

The situation at Chanak, where the British and Turkish troops are almost touching, is reinforced by a fleet of bombers, combat planes and seaplanes. Opposing them the Kemalists will have aircraft of various types to the number of six or eight. The British, however, are confident that in the air the Kemalists are no match for them. They point to the fact that the Turkish Nationalist army does not possess any aircraft, and that the British superplanes, which arrived to-day on the air carrier Argus.

The British in Chanak are frankly embarrassed in the face of the continuing encroachments on their positions, and are puzzled to know what to do, as they have orders not to fire. These unopposed invasions give the British an excellent opportunity for reconnoitering.

The Turkish population of the city is raising a fund to purchase a sword, to be made of gold and set with rubies, for Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 29.—The flotilla leader Wallace, with eight destroyers and the first flotilla of the British Atlantic fleet, arrived here this morning en route to the Near East.

12 Destroyers Prepared For Long Stay in East

Admiral Rodman Picks Only Men With More Than Year Yet to Serve for the Crews

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 29.—Two-thirds of the crews that will accompany twelve destroyers to Turkey when they leave Hampton Roads Sunday morning or Monday morning will be men personally selected by Rear Admiral Rodman, commanding the Fifth Naval District, and other officers of the Hampton Roads naval division. Two hundred men picked out as positions and great care is essential in employing it. Human blood, it was said, is of four types, and the specific requirements of a patient must be closely considered where transfusion is concerned.

In other words, the person who is to be transfused must have blood corresponding in type to that of the patient for whom it is needed.

In addition, there must be absolute purity, so that those who sell their blood are subjected to various tests. Patients at Hopkins who need blood transfusion are of sufficient means to pay for it, have this item added to their bills. Those who cannot afford it have it provided for them by the hospital free of charge.

Students Earn Way by Sale Of Blood for Transfusions

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—A new method of adding to the income of students who are paying their own way through school has been developed by the demands of modern medicine. This method is of heroic character, for it means the sacrifice of blood from the veins of the individuals who submit to the operation.

At the Johns Hopkins Hospital \$50 a pint is paid for blood needed for transfusion purposes, and it is said that no difficulty is experienced in securing the requisite amounts, most of it being offered by students.

Blood transfusions are necessary in many cases treated by modern prac-

Venizelos Will Be Envoy for Revolutionists

Ex-Premier Accepts Task of Regaining Friendship of Allies for Greece and Will Stay in Paris

Renounce War in Thrace

Entente With France To Be New State's Policy Before Peace Parley With Kemal

By Wilbur Forrest

By Cable to The Tribune

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Former Premier Venizelos, of Greece arrived here from Deauville at noon to-day and early to-night sent a telegram to Athens extending his full adherence to the new government.

Among the messages awaiting Venizelos was an appeal from the revolutionary government to remain in this part of Europe as an ambassador extraordinary to the powers in behalf of the new Greece and help rehabilitate the country. He accepted this charge unconditionally, and there is no doubt in Paris that when he goes to Athens it will be as the leader of the Greeks.

Venizelos is planning to fight the battles of his country diplomatically rather than with fire and sword, and he will exert all his exceptional ability in this direction both before and during the Venice peace parley, if the Kemalists reply to the Allies admits of such a conference being held. This means that the new Greek government will abandon all military measures to hold Thrace.

Confers With Followers

The small apartment of Venizelos in the Hotel Majestic was crowded all afternoon with the statesman's compatriots, and the council of peace proposed by the new government was discussed by those being held in Athens.

Venizelos would not talk publicly, but it is known that he spoke to his friends as follows:

"The situation seems desperate for Greece, but for me it is quite different. Constantine's regime has obliterated from the memory of the powers the services Greece rendered the Allies. Due to the unfortunate position of Greece, which had a bad king and because the population made the great mistake of accepting his leadership a second time in this dreadful situation, where the Turks are considered in the quarters as friends and the Greeks as enemies."

"Constantine was convinced that the Allies would be defeated in the World War. Venizelos continued, 'but it was my conviction that Greece should have intervened against Germany in the first month, and when at last the Allies won, Greece was left a laughing stock. The whole of Greece was happy to fight against our hereditary foes, the Turks and Bulgars, under gallant French and British generals."

Greece's present defeat has not so much as to be a disgrace in the moral effect of having been expelled from the community of Allies. The consequences are tragic, because the Turks obtained their arms and munitions from the power which for centuries were the protectors of Greece."

"I know what our adversary will think of the change of order. Athens said that there has been no change of concept as to one man. It is false. The wave of indignation against Constantine is general. The Nineteenth Army and the whole of Greece are agreed yesterday on the arrest of his successors."

Near East Stirs Emotion

"We will not speak now about Asia Minor. Thrace will be the business of the peace conference. My business now is the moral rehabilitation of Greece, unjustly considered an enemy of no reason except the presence of one man, Constantine."

Venizelos, according to his friends, became emotional when he considered the spectacle of the world believing that the Greeks murdered and pillaged systematically in the Near East. "I have news of horrors committed by the Turks," he said. "I know that 300,000 men, women and children have been expelled from Asia Minor. If these unhappy victims have not been accused of having massacred the Turks and burned their own homes."

"I intend to place the truth before the world. Venizelos recalled his visit to Poincaré of three weeks ago, and declared he had predicted then the dangers and disappointments that France would encounter in the Near East. He added that he would be surprised if the vote of the Ankara Assembly did not furnish a tragic disappointment."

"What Germany has lost as a result of the treaty surpasses all imagination and can only be regarded as a sentence of ruin and decay deliberately imposed upon a whole people."

Nothing is justifying the measures of violence and the depredations committed in Magyar territory by the victors, continues ex-Premier Nitti. Hungary, he adds, lost more in killed in proportion to her population than any other country, and conditions of the peace forced upon it bankruptcy and atrocious physical privations, resulting in a spread of serious diseases among the children and other serious disease conditions. It cannot support itself, let alone pay its indemnity, declares the Italian statesman.

"Have we any faith that it will not seek all occasions to retake what it has unjustly lost," he asks, "and that in a certain number of years there will not be new and more terrible wars?"

THE TRUTH

"—is also found in frank confession of error"

The Tribune will be glad to receive and publish corrections of inaccuracies in its columns.

Mme. Olive Fremstad corsested yesterday an impression created in an interview with her on her arrival Thursday on the Homeric, of the White Star line, that the police had ordered her out of Munich, Germany.

"I wish emphatically to deny this report," she said. "I went to Munich under the name of a foreigner, and they must report at police headquarters within twenty-four hours of their arrival. Had I studied my passport I would have known this, and avoided payment of the fine. The regulations permitted foreigners to stay only one week and, although astonished, I willingly complied, as I told the gentlemen of the press. I am certain an extension of my stay would have been granted me had I so desired."

Davila to Go to Porto Rico For Evidence Against Rely

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Felix Cordona Davila, resident commissioner of Porto Rico, announced in a statement to-day that he would leave here shortly for San Juan to obtain documentary evidence on which he would ask Congress to impeach Governor E. Mont Rely.

New City Bus Line Between R. R. Stations

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, announced yesterday the opening of a new municipal bus line between Grand Central and Pennsylvania Railroad stations. Six buses will operate between these points, running on an eight-minute headway. The fare will be five cents.

The routes are planned to cover the shopping district. What is termed as the west route is from the Grand Central south on Madison Avenue, to Thirty-third Street and thence west to the Pennsylvania Terminal. The east route is across Thirty-second Street and thence north on Madison Avenue to Forty-first Street to Park Avenue, to Grand Central Terminal.

Europe Ruined By Versailles Pact, Says Nitti

New and More Terrible Wars Predicted by Italy's Former Premier in Book Denouncing Peace Treaty

France Target of Censure

Acted Worse Than Germany Would Have Had She Been Victorious, He Declares

Francesco Nitti, Premier of Italy in 1919-20, and noted economist, says in his book, "The Wreck of Europe," to be issued to-day, that Europe is being wrecked by the Treaty of Versailles and faces even new and more terrible wars. The author declares among other things:

"England had lost the war, or if the United States had been conquered, I cannot imagine what they would have done about a conquering Germany which had had Liverpool, New York and the principal ports and industrial centers of Europe. They would have used every clamor by black savages and by whites to prevent the Germans from being their ever being satisfied. As the final insult to the conquered, in the army of occupation, toward Russia are represented. Thus, the Treaty of Versailles in Europe have been and are under negro violence, which has been the most serious crimes."

French Prestige Lost, He Says

"Victory has taken away from France her greatest prestige, her fascination as a dominant power. Now, all the democratic races of the world look at France with an eye of distrust, some, indeed, with rancor; others with hate. France has exported herself much more cruelly than she has imported. She has on foot the largest army in the world in front of a helpless Germany. She has lost her prestige, her glory, the most of the progressive cities of Germany, abusing the fruits of Germany."

"Germany is in a helpless and broken condition to-day; she will not make war; the cause of her ruin and her poverty should make war, how many people would come to France's aid?"

"No one can foresee the future. To have conveyed great nuclei of German population to the Slav states, and especially to Poland, to have divided the Magyars, without any consideration for their fine race, among them Rumanians, Czechs-Slovaks and the Jugoslavs, has used every device of violence with the Bulgars to have offended Turkey on any and every pretext; to have done this is not to have guaranteed victory and peace."

"Russia, too, will be ravaged; Germany, too, will reconstruct herself after a series of sorrows and privations, and no one can say how the Germans will behave and follow, our sons will witness scenes much more terrible than those which have horrified our minds and our minds even more than our interests."

Praises German Kultur

"The banal idea that there exist in Europe two groups of nations, one of which stands for violence and barbarism—the Germans, the Magyars and the Bulgars—the other group of Anglo-Saxons and Latins, represents civilization, must not continue to be repeated, because not only is it an outrage on truth, but an outrage on honesty. Man is the noblest and greatest works of the human spirit we owe to Germany, and without her Europe cannot be prosperous or tranquil."

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Soviets Renew Persecution of Zionist Group

33 Hebrew Leaders in Kiev Imprisoned on Charges of Perverting Masses; Religious Schools Closed

Amnesty for White Guard

Wrangel's Former Officers Pardoned and Permitted to Join Trotsky's Troops

By Joseph Shaplen

Special Cable to The Tribune

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Hand in hand with the renewal of persecutions of intellectuals and others who do not agree with the Soviet government, expressed in the exile from Russia of hundreds of professors, writers and scientists, Moscow has resumed repressive tactics against the Jewish Nationalists.

Dispatches received to-day announce that the Soviet government has arrested in Kiev, belonging to the organization "Theire-Zion." Twelve were sentenced to two years at hard labor, and twenty-one to imprisonment. They were accused of trying to organize a Zionist congress, contrary to the recent Soviet interdiction of "intellectual perversion of the Jewish masses," and "propaganda in behalf of Anglo-French capital."

In Vitebsk, Soviet authorities ordered the suppression of all Jewish religious schools throughout the province, contending that the teaching in these institutions was counter-revolutionary.

While pressing its campaign against the Jews with unremitting energy, the Soviet government continues to grant amnesty to former leaders and participants in the White Guard movement. Generals Gravitky and Kurbsky, two lieutenants of General Wrangel, head the long list of Wrangel's officers now in Bulgaria who have been pardoned for two years at hard labor, and returned to Russia to join the Red army, as did General Glashtoff, who was Wrangel's chief aid recently.

Thus cementing their alliance with the White Guard, the Bolsheviks are going ahead with wholesale arrests of Socialists, workmen and peasants throughout Russia belonging to anti-Bolshevik socialist parties.

Among the latest prisoners taken are three noted lawyers, MM. Muravioff, Tager and Zakhodoff, who defended the Social Revolutionists at the recent trial in Moscow. All three have been exiled to distant parts of Russia. The three men gained fame in the days of the Czar for their courageous defense of accused revolutionists before the imperial courts.

Dail Talks Down Demand for First Constitution Draft

Gavan Duffy Fails to Win Fight on Government for Refusing to Give Out the Unrevised Text

Special Cable to The Tribune

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—The resolution introduced to-night in the Dail by Gavan Duffy, holding up the constitution bill until the original draft, before it was altered in London, should be published, was talked to death without reaching a vote.

Duffy sharply criticized the provisional government for not informing the Dail of changes made "at the dictation of Lloyd George and Chamberlain." Dr. Patrick McCartan seconded Duffy's motion arguing that it was due the memory of Griffith and Collins to publish the Irish interpretation of the treaty.

The government's defense was summed up by Ernest Blythe, Minister for Local Government, who said there had been phases of the discussions with the British Cabinet which would not be revealed.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29. (By The Associated Press.)—Parliament to-day adopted a resolution to abolish the Dail disapproval of the British government. The government announced that it proposed to send out paid magistrates on the heels of the civil guard, to various parts of the country. Nineteen stations in southern Ireland now are policed by unarmed civil guards.

The Laborite, Johnson